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CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &C.—CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.—HEERMAN & Co.'s CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally. Price 25c per lb. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

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All goods warranted at JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

I beg leave to announce to the Ladies of New-
York that I shall have the honor to introduce on Saturday,
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the most beautiful design for the protection of the ankle, giving support and strength, beside making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.

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CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of counterfeit Mexican Mustang Liniment. The genuine is wrapped in fine steel-plate cardboards, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle, surrounded by the words "D. S. BARNER, Proprietor, New York." There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common steel plate, with the words "A. C. Bruce & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mustang" and the proprietor's name, "D. S. BARNER," omitted from the bottle.

To discriminate or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offense, and the undersigned will strictly enforce the rights of the said trademark. In addition, in regard to the sale of any and all counterfeit of Mustang will be thus farly reprimanded.

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On the receipt of \$5c. in money, or stamps. Orders by mail promptly attended to. **GOLD PEN and SILVER EXTENSION CASE.** #1 50. **E. S. JOHNSON, No. 15 Maiden Lane, New York.**

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**WHOOPING COUGH, OR COUGHS WITH CHIL-
DREN.**—"**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**," or COUGH LOZ-
ENGES, are efficacious with children laboring from this Dis-
order, Hoarseness, or other affections of the chest, having a
soothing influence, assuaging expectoration, and preventing an
accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a sense of suffo-
cation so common with this cough.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

THE THIRUNE IN SCRANTON.—M Norton, next door to the old Post-Office (Public Buildings), Lackawanna-st., Scranton, Pa., will serve THE THIRUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, in any part of Scranton or Hyde Park.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

The John Brown Song.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready this morning, contains the popular song of "John Brown's Body," words and music. Price 5 cents, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Kangaroo, will close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Stark's case again occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday. The new Senator himself offered a resolution looking to an investigation of the charges against him. Mr. Hale objected to this, saying that he considered the matter settled by the vote of the day before. Mr. Sumner made some rather severe remarks upon the members who had voted for the admission of Mr. Stark; this excited Mr. Fessenden, and he replied with heat. Mr. Sumner disclaimed all intention of irritating the feelings of any one, but this did not restore peace, and a somewhat extended talk ensued, with no valuable result.

Our Washington dispatch of several days ago contained a paragraph concerning an alleged fraud in legislation, wherein it was stated that certain words were interpolated into a bill after its passage. Mr. Forney publishes in our columns this morning a card, denying this report, and saying that the passage referred to was put in by the Senate, after the original draft had been made. Mr. Wade, as will be seen by our Congressional report, made a similar statement in the Senate, saying that he explained the clause when it was inserted; Mr. Grimes of Iowa, however, declared that the explanation had never been made, and implied that the affair had not been with sufficient candor accomplished. It seems clear that some unexpected use was made of the inserted clause, at least; for resolutions of inquiry were, three or four days ago, introduced into both Houses of Congress, showing that neither branch knew fully what the bill authorized, but that both were taken by surprise.

We print this morning a reply by Mr. Gustavus A. Saechi to the charges made against him by the Van Wyck Committee, in which he denies, as the Committee asserted, that he held a place on Gen. Fremont's staff, with the commission of Captain. It is nevertheless true that there was a Capt. Saechi on Gen. Fremont's staff, but he is quite a young man, who, having met the General last Summer in Europe, followed him home, and sought military service under him. Having been an Aid of Garibaldi, he may be supposed to be fitted for the post assigned him. It is a curious instance of the caution with which evidence should be received, that a grave Congressional Committee should mistake this young gentleman, recently arrived in the country, for an old citizen of New-York, and on this slender foundation, apparently, implicate a third person in an alleged fraud.

Poor old Mr. Bennett is reduced to sorrowful straits. Smarting under the consciousness that he has been guilty of misprision of treason, he sees strange sights, hears strange sounds, and takes upon himself strange forms. In order to conceal himself from the charges of misprision of treason that will soon be brought against him, he now assumes the form of a most ardent friend of the Government, and charges us with being its most malignant enemy. Were the punishment a mere horse-whipping he would not dread it, for his experience has taught him that such castigations are sacrifices that men, like himself, must often make to the prejudices of public opinion. But misprision of treason is a crime that he has only perpetrated this once, and now that the period

is approaching for the punishment of traitors, his eyes are opening to the terrible punishment that awaits those who are found guilty.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Buell stating that he took Nashville without opposition, that the Rebels left everything standing and fled, that vast quantities of property were captured, and that the Union feeling is strong in all that region. Gen. Nelson is in command there.

The report that the Rebels are evacuating Columbus is confirmed. The Memphis papers of the 19th say that Gen. Polk had on the previous day issued orders that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up, preparatory to leaving Columbus, and destroying the fortifications. It was thought that they were to retire to an island about 45 miles below the city, which commands the river and can be strongly fortified. From another source we learn that they are erecting works for miles above Memphis, with a view to defend that city to the last. Gen. Crittenden has joined Johnston at Murfreesboro.

The Southern planters have recently held a meeting in Richmond to consider the expediency of destroying their crops of cotton and tobacco, inasmuch as the efforts of the Union armies are mainly directed toward "robbing" the South of their accumulations of these "two great staples." This looks as though they were convinced that their cause is hopeless; it is not probable that the Message of Jeff. Davis, elsewhere printed and referred to, has materially raised their spirits.

In the Rebel Congress a resolution has been introduced declaring that the people will give their last dollar and last red drop of blood to the struggle for their independence. Probably the people will have a word to say on the subject.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order stating that the Rebels left poisoned food at Mudtown, Ark., for the purpose of destroying our troops, and that severe punishment must and shall be inflicted as soon as the guilty parties can be caught. The perpetrators of the deed are to be hanged, and their officers to be put in irons and held for trial for neglect in preventing the crime.

We print this morning a Message just sent to the Rebel Congress by Jeff. Davis. It is gloomy in its spirit, but dictatorial in its tone; Jeff. talks like an autocrat.

He begins by the frank announcement, "events have demonstrated that the Government has attempted more than it has had power to achieve." Among other things, it set about establishing manufactories for arms and ordnance; this scheme would appear not to have been a success, for the Message says, "The results have not equaled our hopes;" nevertheless, it calls for credit on account of what was attempted, and on the ground that they had done all they could do. Davis hints that their success in obtaining arms abroad has not been startlingly great either, and things in this direction generally are apparently unpromising. The Rebel President continues by saying that he had hoped for official dispatches concerning the recent "discomfiture" at Roanoke Island, and the loss of Fort Denelson, speaking not a word about the other points where the cause of treason has received a check. Concerning the Roanoke affair he does not attempt to conceal his deep chagrin; he is mortified, not to say disgusted. Touching Fort Denelson he says he really hopes that the reports have

been exaggerated, for that he cannot believe as vast an army would surrender without a desperate attempt to cut its way through the opposing force. Strenuous efforts are now making to send ample re-enforcements to all the threatened points; and the Message expresses the belief that the news hereafter will be as favorable to the Rebels as they could wish. Concerning the resources of the South, Mr. Davis has "cheering hopes" that these—though limited at the commencement of the rebellion—will develop during the progress of the war to the fullest need of the Government. He is sanguine on the subject of enlistments for short terms, and talks freely on that topic. He is of the opinion that the war is to be of several years' duration. Concerning the navy, he states that though at the outset they were sadly deficient in that particular, they are now in a fine condition, and they will soon be in a position to "contest the vaunted control" of the seas with the United States; at least, he "confidently relies" on this happy result. He is more light-hearted on the subject of finances than on any other. In his opinion the Rebel Confederacy is wealthy, having abundant credit, no floating debt, and no embarrassments whatever of a pecuniary nature. With the utterance of this agreeable delusion, and after one or two formal suggestions, the Message concludes. It is almost as good as news of a victory to the Union man who reads it.

If mortification were a cure for business we should have great confidence that the happiest results must follow from the recent publication, in the official Blue Book of Great Britain, of the correspondence of the Rebel Commissioners with her Majesty's Government. Messrs Yancey & Co. addressed to that Government their

earnest pleator a recognition of the Contradictory; and knowing the settled prejudices of the British people on the subject of Slavery, and the tendency, in consequence, to a sympathy with the North, they felt bound to avail themselves of every consideration which might counteract the disadvantage under which they labored. They therefore represent to Lord Russell that after all there is no real ground for British sympathy with the North on the Slavery question; that our Administration has not the slightest purpose to interfere with the peculiar institution; that as soon as our army commenced its march "the Commanding General" issued an order "that no slaves should be received into, or allowed to follow, the camp;" that the great object of the war on the part of the North is "not to free the slave but to

keep him in subjection to his owner;" and that for these reasons the Anti-Slavery sentiment of England not only can have no real sympathy with us, but will "probably become disgusted with a canting hypocrisy which would enlist those sympathies on false pre-

This will do, we should think, for the cure of any servility which is not chronic and ineradicable. Our pretended worshippers of the Constitution, who deem nothing in it so sacred as its alleged guaranties of Slavery, have prostrated themselves before this grim Moloch in the lowest abasement, and they have the mortification to find that they humble themselves utterly in vain. They have long been told by imperious masters, who well know that threats are the easiest means of governing slaves, that if they do not exult and sanctify the slave institution the Union must perish; and they make haste, on the first indications of rebellion, to perform the humiliation. They bowed down to the ground; they disavowed all intent on to interfere with Slavery; they tried to amend the Constitution so as to give it new sanctions, and hence it is still more strongly from all assault; they were anxious to assign to it a portion of the National domain; and even when war had occurred, they could not be stimulated into any action becoming freemen. Even then they would not liberate the slaves of the very Rebel who was using them against the life of the Nation; whoever else might suffer, the slaveholder was to be secure; whatever else might perish, Slavery was to be preserved. And they hoped that a prostration so abject would certainly secure the South against all apprehension of evil to the cherished institution, and appease the brood of demons which, in the shape of every fell passion, avarice, ambition, pride, and sensuality, the slave system had let loose upon the land.

But the humiliation was in vain. We are almost disposed to say: "Thank God that it was so." The severity which was to have moved pity did but stir, as it ought, contempt. The men who had sacrificed the principles of freedom which they had imbibed with their mother's milk, the principles which alone give dignity to the Constitution and the nation, found themselves distrusted and spurned. Not only this, but the Rebels who had extorted this abject homage to the Slavery of the South turned upon them with the very weapons which their servility supplied. "Sec," cries Yancey, to the British Ministry, "how these 'Northern men' atw themselves unwilling to 'disturb Slavery—how devoted they are to 'the slave-system and to the Constitution 'which they say supports it—and see how 'hypocritical is their claim upon the sympathy 'of Anti-Slavery England."

Such is the natural result of meanness of spirit; to be abased and humiliated, and then to find that the humiliation has been wholly in vain. Not only does it prove unable to conciliate the arrogance before which it bows down, but it insures first distrust, and then contempt. It does nothing but assure the world that those who thus abuse themselves are hypocrites, who have no claims on the good will of the Rebels as friends of Slavery, nor on the sympathy of the world as friends of Freedom. It is a wholesome lesson just now for those who are aiming to restore the old order of things, and to re-establish Slavery as the controlling power of our Government. The very men who accomplish the restoration would be themselves objects of contempt in the restored system, as having neither a truestworthy love of Slavery nor an honest preference for freedom, but only that lukewarm semblance of attachment to principle which is nauseous to all parties.

When will men learn that the first step toward the peace which they long for is the establishment of something higher and nobler than mere peace, the enthronement of justice, the exaltation of principle? And that the profoundest reverence for one's own convictions, a real self-respect, is the only security for that respect and good will of others out of which alone any permanent peace can grow?

On the 10th of January a Confiscation bill was offered in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Trumbull, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, whence it was recently reported, and has been, this week, under debate. Its terms are simple, direct, and to the purpose, inflicting upon traitors, found in arms against the Government, or giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, the penalty of a loss of property. One section—because, we suppose, property in slaves is peculiar to the Rebel States, and requires, therefore, to be dealt with as an exception—one section referred particularly to the slaves of Rebels, considering them as property for the purpose of confiscation, but vesting the right therein, not, as in the case of other property, in the United States, but in the natural and proper owner of the negroes, namely, themselves. It is our sincere belief that were this just measure now a law, the acknowledged difficulties of the strain in which the Rebels now find themselves would be very seriously increased, and defection and treachery would be everywhere showing themselves in the Rebel cause, and especially among that large class of conservative crowd slaveholders of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

But for this bill of Mr. Trumbull's another has been offered, of quite a different character, by Mr. Garrett Davis of Virginia. In this no distinction is made between property in slaves and other property. And for this there may be two reasons. Mr. Davis, as a Southerner, naturally desires to prevent the confiscation and emancipation of slaves at all. If it is insisted that slaves are not property in the ordinary sense of the term, then the act does not touch them. But if it is maintained that because by Southern law they are held as property, and therefore are confiscated in common with other property of Rebels, then two points are gained by the slaveholders: they have a precedent in the act of the United States, whereby property in man is clearly recognized, and where, even though confiscated, its subjects will not be emancipated, but will continue to be property, and they have

the same chance of preserving their human
chattels that they have of saving everything
else.

For such evidently is the object of the act. It is to render impossible the confiscation of slaves and everything else, by throwing such difficulties in the way, that the act will be inoperative; or, if in any rare case there should be any confiscation, it should be for the benefit of those where it shall take place. Its proposition is that the penalty, when enforced, shall inure to the benefit of those who have suffered from the rebellion, and to the soldiers and sailors who have been engaged in its suppression. The confiscated property does not lapse to the United States, but those considering themselves aggrieved may bring action in person, or may sell their claim to such damages as they may consider themselves to be entitled to; but the debts of the Rebel whose property is proceeded against must be provided for; and the penalty, when affixed, cannot go beyond the life of the criminal. A law of such a character will be perfectly in operative, except in extreme cases, and then the nearest persons to the confiscated property would step in, to the exclusion of all others. Slaves would either not be touched at all, or would go like other property into the hands of slaveholders. With such a bill we trust the Senate will make short work.

We notice in a debate of the other day in the Senate an assault upon Senator Sumner by Mr. Carlile of Western Virginia, of which we cannot speak without terms of censure which it gives us pain to employ. In common with the friends of freedom throughout the country, we hailed with joy the effort of a small portion of Virginia, in which Slavery had scarcely any foothold, to emancipate itself from the control of the great slaveholding party in the eastern and southern portion of that State. We watched with delight the progress of our arms which drove the Rebels from Wheeling, Grafton, Philippi, and Laurel Hill, and rescued all the western slope of the Alleghenies from their grasp. When the expulsion was complete, we welcomed the efforts of the population to reorganize their institutions, under the pressure of the great exigency in which they found themselves. We saw a Convention at Wheeling ignore the constitutional existence of the State of Virginia, proceed to organize a Government of their own, elect a Governor, inaugurate a State, and choose Senators to the Congress of the United States. When those Senators presented themselves at Washington, we saw them admitted without a regret, for we believed that they had experienced the oppression of a slaveholding faction till some honest love for freedom had been evolved by the hard discipline which they had undergone. It is with the profoundest regret that we now perceive in the conduct of one of those Senators an arrogance and violence in defense of Slavery which show him at heart false to all the new rights and privileges conferred so freely on him and on his constituents, and to all the responsibilities which they involve; a temper which gives us to understand that we are to expect from him only a repetition of the course of insolence and outrage which has marked the domineering course of the previous Senators of Virginia, of whom the rebellion had freed us.

Mr. Carlile accuses Senator Sumner of disloyalty, declares that such accusations are presented in fourteen Northern papers, and that he himself, "if sworn as a juror, would be" "obliged to say that the disloyalty was "proved," not only by his utterances and sentiments, but by acts. "And one of these "acts," he tells us, "is the proposition to "gravely submitted to the Senate to-day to "blot out of existence eleven of the States of "this Union."

This accusation comes with an ill grace from the lips of Mr. Carlile. He is himself a Virginian, and has sworn allegiance to that State, now so deep in this foul rebellion. If the State of Virginia has still an organic existence, by what right does he occupy that place in the Senate which entitles him to insult one of the most patriotic of its members? The State of Virginia never sent Mr. Carlile to the Senate. He represents no constitutionally existing body on that floor. Supple and servile as he may become, he could not do the work which Virginia has long wished to have done there. She would repudiate and reject with contempt all his offers to serve and all his professions to represent her in the Congress of the United States. No Legislature known to the Constitution has chosen him a Senator, nor has any authorized constituency sent him to Washington. He stands there the representative of a revolutionary proceeding which has forcibly ruptured a Constitutional State, and out of one of the jagged fragments has shaped in a hasty and irregular way another, which has no Constitutional existence, and which, if the arms of the Union did not protect it against the established claims of Virginia, would sink at once into an abject and hopeless dependence upon the Slave Power. And almost the first use which this Senator by suffrage makes of this conceded and gratuitous dignity is to assail with words of contumely a member of the Senate whose right there is unquestioned, whose history there is the history of our newly recovered freedom, and whose aims are in an unusual degree above all suspicion and all reproach. Had Mr. Carlile himself stood upon the floor of the Senate as the representative of a sovereign State, with all the rights of long prescription, and all the scrupulous observance of Constitutional forms in which conservatism finds respectability, his assault might have been indecorous and unworthy, but it would not have been, as it now is, feeble and ridiculous. But for the irregular and unauthorized representative of an unconstitutional and perhaps abortive State—a State not yet sure of existence *de facto*, and utterly destitute of any claim *de jure*—for one who represents nothing under heaven but the right of revolution against a rebellious State to cast these charges of disloyalty upon a Senator of Massachusetts, is a simple impertinence, to which we are all glad

to see that his opponent did not deign to
reply.

The temper of Mr. Carlile, upon every occasion on which the Slavery question comes before the Senate, is such as may well suggest an additional caution in respect to the admission of the State which he claims to represent. If the rights of the Rebel States are so sacred as he pretends, it may be well to inquire whether they are to be violated for his benefit, and whether his section has any claim to outrage and dismember the Old Dominion. It may be well to repair the wrong which has already been done to a constitutional State, if the constitutional rights of the Rebellion are to be so rigidly observed, to let the Counties of Western Virginia return to their humble allegiance to the slaveholders whose rights their representatives so tenaciously defends, and to allow Mr. Carlile himself to return to the obscurity from which he has emerged apparently to a little purpose.

Whether the Treasury Note bill which Congress has at length given to the country is the best that could be devised is not so much the purpose as that we have got something. It is, at any rate, a point gained that the interest on the public debt is to be paid in specie, and that this will be provided for by the payment of duties in coin. If there is an inequality in the Government asking the citizen to take the paper promises to pay which it will not itself accept as a legal tender, we must take into consideration the exigencies of the moment, grumble as little as possible, and make the most of the real advantages the bill offers. The delay and suspense were discouraging and injurious unquestionably, and the relief is equally great to the business community. The anticipation of peace and prosperity has created an impatience to set the wheels of trade in motion, which nothing but the uncertainty as to financial affairs has restrained. This uncertainty removed, and a season of activity is pretty sure to follow. On this point, if we have a word to say it is one of caution. An artificial inflation of business is the natural consequence of a paper currency, and though we may, and probably shall, escape this in a measure, partly because expectation is a forewarning, and partly because the notes of the banks have been as far as possible withdrawn from circulation, and the Treasury notes will merely supply their place, still there is no harm in again repeating a caution against the overtrading to which the temptation is likely to be very great.

But there is one view in which we regard the issue of the demand notes with unmixed satisfaction. The Confederate States have issued about two hundred and fifty millions of paper money, to be redeemed six months after the Southern Confederacy has made a treaty of peace with the United States. An ancient volume, a favorite with the young, fixes the date more exactly: "The next day after never," "when the dead ducks fly over a dry river." That is about the Southern view of it, no doubt, for though nobody hesitates—for nobody dares—to accept this paper as money, the alacrity to part with it for anything that has any real value is still more unhesitating. Gold is worth not less than 30 per cent; bank notes are hoarded like gold, and the Confederates' safe promise to pay at a time which will never come is the only representative of value. Now, as we go down the Mississippi, or up it, or both, while powder and ball are materials not to be dispensed with, U. S. Treasury notes will be a moral ammunition excessively destructive of insurrection. New-Orleans may be in the possession of Union troops by the 1st of April. However violent the Secessionists may be in that city, there are a great many Union men, and a great many men who are rebel or loyal as one side is stronger than the other, who will be very glad to go to work and make money. They will be glad to dust their ledgers; to take down the shop-shutters; to

der of this property tenuousness the Republic was placed, in course of sale, in the hands of the proper officers. Thus, since June, 1856, the title to this vast estate passed from the clergy forever, and their actual hold upon it terminated with the triumph of the Constitution they had sought to overthrow. And the success of the present European intervention will simply amount to the restoration, to the greater or less extent, of this property to the Church.

Since January, 1861, there has been a political party in Mexico in organized resistance to the Constitution; but the disorganized elements left by the revolution then suppressed have been warring upon society, and, with scanty resources and so much to accomplish in the reorganization of affairs, the Constitutional authorities have required much time to restore complete order and security. It is at this moment, and while requiring all their resources and every energy for this important work, that the European Powers step in, strip the hands of the Constitutional Government, add to its burdens by the cost of a foreign war, and threaten its very existence.

THE REBEL BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

It is well known that the Potomac River has been blockaded by the enemy ever since last August. There has been no safe communication, by water, between this city and the capital of the nation during all this time—a period of six months. This is one of the most humiliating of all the national disgraces to which we have been compelled to submit. It has been most damaging to us in the eyes of the world. No one circumstance has been used more to our disadvantage with foreign nations than this. And it has helped the Rebels just in proportion as it has injured us. It has been their haughty boast that they had maintained steady and effectual sway over the great channel of commerce between this city and Washington, through which the immense supplies of our grand Army of the Potomac would naturally have passed. Our own Government has been subjected to very heavy expense and great inconvenience in consequence of this blockade. The inhabitants of Washington have, at times, suffered from a scarcity of both food and fuel from the same cause. If occasionally some vessel has got past the enemy's guns, it has been under the cover of darkness, or at considerable risk, in the same way that our blockade of the Southern coast is often run by the Rebels.

Has all this damage and disgrace been a matter of necessity to us? or could it be by a different policy, by energy and capacity, have been avoided? Let facts answer: In the month of July last Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of this city, offered to keep the Potomac River open, and free from all obstruction by the enemy's guns, for the period of twelve months at his own expense; if he succeeded the Government to pay him whatever they thought proper; if he did not he would charge nothing. He was in Washington, at that time, with one of his ships, fully prepared to carry his offer into immediate execution. The proposition was made to a leading member of the Cabinet who at once reported it to President Lincoln, and subsequently informed Mr. Roberts that it was accepted with great satisfaction and pleasure—as any man in his senses would suppose it must have been. But it seems that the matter was subsequently referred to the Secretary of the Navy, and he rejected the proffered service. The malicious may say he did so because he could not see any way for his brother-in-law, Mr. George D. Morgan, to make anything out of it in the shape of fat commissions or otherwise. We are sure that such conclusions as this would do Mr. Welles great injustice. His errors are all of judgment, not of intention. But, whatever the reason, the Potomac has remained blockaded, to the infinite injury and disgrace of our Government.

Two dispatches from M. Thouvenel to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, now just published, throw some light on the attitude of the French Government in the pending American revolution. The first, dated May 11, declares at length the desire of Napoleon III. that the Union should be maintained, and the hope which he had constantly cherished that in the present quarrel a new compromise might have been framed to prevent the outbreak of civil war. He also declares that the French Government will maintain a position of strict neutrality between the contending parties. The second dispatch, which is dated on the 16th of May, is as follows:

"Sir, There seen Mr. Stanford, whom Mr. Stanford has
 credited to me by a private letter, while awaiting the arrival
 of Mr. Foxcroft. I expressed to him the lively regret which
 we all feel, seeing the United States only at all the perilous
 to all the hazards of a deplorable conflict, and I spoke to him
 in particular of the personal sentiments of the Emperor of
 this subject, and of the satisfaction with which he would ac-
 cept his good offices, should they be deemed of use, toward
 conciliation between the two parties now opposed to each
 other. The Emperor, indeed, has always held the great qual-
 ity of the American people to be high esteem, and has had
 too much at heart to draw closer the bonds which unite them
 to France, to look with indifference upon the calamities which
 now threaten them. His Majesty desires that the United
 States should not take by any political distaste, the
 emanating as a great power, and that they should not abdicate
 to the injury of the general interests of civilization and hu-
 manity, the position which their rapid and brilliant de-
 velopment has assigned them. Nor could he view without grief
 the great contribution which a conflict between the two
 nations of the Union would necessarily produce on the very
 important and very extensive commercial relations which ex-
 ist between them."

The other day we accidentally spoke of the Church estates in Mexico as worth \$200,000,000, and yielding a revenue of more than \$20,000,000 a year. The truth is, that in June, 1859, the Constitutional Government nationalized all the property of the Church, and that it was immediately offered for sale in those portions of the Republic of which that Government then had control, and that on the occupation of the capital and the termination of the rebellion in January, 1861, the remain-